

"The union of lakes-the union of lands-The union of States none can sever-The union of hearts-the union of hands-And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1865.

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Louis McGlauflin is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address ie San Francisco, California.

The Mob Spirit---Stop It.

The horrified portion of our East Tennessee mor alists, and such Northern men as have settled down here, and for the sake of money and patronage take the rebel side in all difficulties and suits that spring up, are crying out, at every corner of the street, against mob law, and against the practice of whipping men for their cruelties during the reign of rebels, as well as that most unlawful practice of notifying certain characters to leave against a given time We have not a word to say in defense of mob law but, on the contrary, we condemn it in unqualified terms, as wrong in principle and practice.

But let us converse with others for a brief spell upon this subject, and let us look at both sides of the question. Four years ago, when Tennessee was under the civil rule of Gov. Harris and associates, the Knoxville jail was crowded with about 150 Union men, confined there for entertaining and expressing loyal sentiments. They were fed and treated like dogs. Among them were Mr. Cate, a Baptist minister of 75 years, Mr. Pope, a Baptist minister of 7 years, Mr. Trewhitt, a lawyer of 70 years, Judge Pickens, a State Senator of 62 years, Mr. Under down, an old farmer of 80 years, Jacob Harmon, s man of 70 years, Mr. Bible, an old man, besides many others of forty and fifty years, down to the age of eighteen. Some of these old men died in prison, and on steamboats on their way to Tuscacoss and Mobile. Others were taken out of the jail, face of a time, and hung in Knoxville. The leading rebels could have prevented all this, and liberated these men, but believing their punishment just, they refused to turn a hand in their favor. Their love of civil law was not then as great as it is now!

In that jail we had large tubs made out of barrels as wed into two parts. To these we resorted to answer the calls of nature. When full they would run

Old men were tied up in their own yards, to posts or trees, and whipped upon their bare backs until they fainted, and in many instances thereafter pierced through with bullets! Young men were hunted down like wild beasts, and shot down wherever found! Old women and young girls were tied up st home and whipped, to force them to tell the conscript officer where their sons and brothers were!-Union families were robbed of all they had to live en! Union mothers and children were driven out in sympathy with them. to the ground, because their husbands and sons had | Cincinnati and Louisville, Look Out! of their houses, and they and their contents burned crossed Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky, and were not in love with law and order!

Confederacy, and informing them that but one party | two prices for all freights on the Nashville line since to leave upon fair warning, they were stood in pits dug to their waists, a dozen at a time, in this very Knexville, and whipped on their bare back with leather straps, wet in buckets of water, to render prevented by the leading rebels of East Tennessee,

Prominent Union men were seized in our tewns and rode upon a rail, by ruffian soldiers! Unprotected women were marched in their own yards and

and they are seen to be distributed among their and scrutinize their deeds and associations. homes in the counties of Upper East Tennessee, and Governor Brownlow is called upon in loud and eloquent terms to stop all attempts at violence. He is There are a few persons here, and in other localiter of the country will suffer if any-more acts of ing or hearing of the fights that occur between diers, dispersed over a dozen counties, to see that each man acts with propriety, and observes the spirit and letter of the law. Every county must take care and letter of the law. Every county must take care | try, the sooner they leave the better. If they ar of itself, and in order to this, each Sheriff is author- here to uphold rebels and denounce Union men, we ized by law to keep a sufficient force employed at agree with them that they are not safe. And every the expense of the county to keep down all mobs, day they act in this way, they are rendering themand if the Sheriff fail to do so, he neglects a sworn | selves more insecure. The real people of East Tenduty. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every good cit- nessee want none but loyal men on guard. izen to sid the Sheriff in keeping the peace, and in restoring order where a riot breaks out. When lawless acts of violence occur, it is the sworn duty the sworn duty of the Judges and Attorney General | Creek, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents, the to have them tried and punished for their acts of viclence, without any regard to parties. The Gover- Mr. Geo. M. Branner, known as the Shield's house, near nor says he cannot visit all the officers of the law in | Shieldstown, was destroyed by fire. It is said to be the person, and see that they do their duty in all these work of an incendiary. particulars. He relies upon the patriotism of the proper officers of the law, and hopes and believes proper officers of the taw, and nopes and believes hey Academy, will open as soon as repairs on the building that they will, acting from a sense of duty, and of can be made. The tuition will be \$2 to \$4 per month, and their sworn obligations, be prompt and positive in | Mr. J. K. Payne, a graduate of Yale College, is to be prin settling all disturbances, and in arresting all of cival Mr. Payne comes to our city well recommended :

KNOXVILLE is the headquarters of the commander of the Department of Tennessee. Homicides, riots, and fracasses are of frequent occurrence there -Prison walls even furnish no protection to prisoners. duties of the military? or whether they have any? If intended as ornaments, they answer the purpose excellently well.

fling at Knoxville and the military commanders north of Knoxville, and is a place of popular resc et. President. He used to make speeches; here, on every Stokes read it on him from the stump. The creature

South of the River Celebration, We attended the Sunday School celebration and soul-stirring airs as "Rally Round the Flag, Boys,"

The speaking commenced at eleven o'clock, and The Lord, in his providence, has cast these people speeches were delivered by Judge Rodgers, Gover- upon the care of the old organization, and they must nor Brownlow and Prof. Spence. The Judge and be fed and nurtured with the bread of life, or the Governor both urged obedience to the law of the Church must be frowned upon by the Head of the State, and alike deprecated any resort to mob vio- Church. This is not all, a great emigration sets in lence, declaring such remedies for existing wrongs towards these Southern States. Methodists in the far worse than the evils proposed to be remedied .-The Governor assured the audience that the Supreme Bench was adorned with able and loyal Judges, and into the Gulf of Mexico. Many brave soldiers who cupied by a loyal Judge and Chancellor, as well as here for life. Many of them are Methodists, and a loval Attorney for the State, and he called upon the citizens and soldiers, having complaints to make against rebels and bad men, to bring them before the lawfully constituted legal tribunals. He felt certain that justice would be done to Union mea in the Courts, and if they got justice rebels would get of the "Church South," and for the reason that the summarily with the perpetrators and officials. Be

True, both the Judge and the Governor dealt some heavy and telling blows to the leading rebels of the country, who aided in bringing on this rebellionfilling the country with destitution, mourning and | were all consecrated to the work of treason and retreuble, and consigning so many valuable young bellion, and have no claims on the forbearance of eves were filled with tears.

Professor Spence followed in a Sunday School address to the children, which was both appropriate and well received. All in all, it was a great day, and a great meeting, and the effect was fine, and lists, they scorn to acknowledge any allegiance to the will prove of lasting benefit. We can but hope that | National authority, and they look with contempt | knowledge. such meetings will be held all over the several counties of East Tennessee. The loyal women-God Yankee preacher. The old Church has the resources bless them-brought their baskets and buckets filled of men and money to build up a Conference in every with everything good to est; while, to the credit of | State South, and she ought to do it, and we are well citizens and soldiers, there was no liquor on hand!

Future Operations of Lynch Law.

We can readily see that a state of things may arise in East Tennessee that will be more destructive to peace and order than anything we have yet had. We hope that such may not be the case .-Lawyers are a class of men who feel bound, when employed by their clients, to do for them all they can. Most of the lawvers of East Tennessee find it from ruin, to inaugurate a new doctrine, which, can most readily endorse however, we have no idea the Courts will sustain over and run upon the floor, where, in our crowded They are taking the ground that the Confederate Governor Broundon condition, we had to sleep! Water was bauled and Government was a de facto Government—that when DEAR SIR—I hope you will pardon me for troubemptied into barrels out by the side of the jail, for certain rebel officers seized upon the property of ling you with a short scroll, giving you the state of us to drink. The dirty blackguards appointed to loyal men, they were obeying the orders of their suguard us would wash their faces and hands in the periors—that the injured man must go back upon frequent collisions between white and negro soldiers, of our cause, we have taken the advice of our leadbarrels, and blow their noses therein, and when re- the commanding General—from him to the Secre- and between citizens and negro soldiers. The ne- ers, to try and restore quiet and peace to our unhapmonstrated with would reply, "It is good enough tary of War-from him to Jeff. Davis -and, finally, gross leave Chattanooga and sallie out into the counfor a d-d Lincolnite to drink!" The leading upon a jay-bird-loosing his whole claim. The rebels of Knoxville, or Gov. Harris, could have pre- same course, or worse, is threatened in regard to diers are not prepared to stand by and see their peaceable citizens of the country; but we have forevented all this, but they were not then so zealous in suits for damages. The people, who have been houses pillaged by negroes. The result is, and must bore with a certain class until forbearance has ceased a worse state of things than we have yet had. If and I am informed often fire without calling to we know any people on this green earth, it is the On the day before yesterday, a negro soldier shot man, die before they will again submit to oppression a group of citizens that happened to be standing and wrong at the hands of rebels, or those who are ernor, can you not prevail on General Thomas to Many of us have been forced to leave all that i

gone into the Lincoln army! All this could have are complete in Upper East Tennessee-which will upon the families of Union men, and discharged solbeen prevented by Gov. Harris and the leading be soon-goods can be shipped from New York and diers in the country round Chattanooga. ville and Cincinnati, via Nashville. We do not colored folks. men, giving them so long a time to get out of the doubt the fact, for our merchants have been paying could ever hereafter live in this country! Failing the trade has been opened. Louisville and Cincin—The Supreme Court commenced its session in this either directly or indirectly, to bring about this could ever hereafter live in this country! Failing the trade has been opened. Louisville and Cincin—The Supreme Court commenced its session in this wicked cause, that they come forward to the church run of trade from East Tennessee is over.

What is said of freights will apply to passengers, new carpeting arrives it will be complete. then elastic! The wives and children of prominent and with more force than the former. Passengers The new Judges are Milligan, Shackleford and Union men, who had been run out of the country, can now go to Washington for several dollars less Hawkins. They are lawyers of experience and we feel bound to forgive, yea, happy to forgive all time-say 36 hours-and when started their effects can by way of Louisville, and save thirty-six hours the State and General Governments. Thus far we to battle together for one common cause—the salvaseized upon and appropriated. All this could have | in time, which, with business men, is an item. Nay, | are pleased to have it in our power to say that they but they were not then afflicted with a sense of jus- way of Nashville, and the time is less by an odds of have the cordial co-operation of the bar. ment with the traveling public, will get out, and this saving of time especially will leak out.

The first day was consumed in laying down the propriety of drafting the names of the members and regulations of the Court, and the order of snew upon the church results. tice, or they had not fallen in love with the laws and twenty-four hours. These facts, of such great mothis saving of time especially will leak out.

Northern Men Among Us.

their persons violated by rebel soldiers in open day! The Union men of East Tennessee are pleased to Cherekee Indians were brought into this country have Northern men-mechanics, laborers and proand offered so much as a reward for every Union fessional men-come among them, and settle down scalp they would bring in! All this, and other con- permanently, and they rejoice at their comingfederate deeds of like character, could have been provided they are Union men, on the side of the Fedprevented by the leading rebels, had they been the eral Government. But for those of them who have friend of humanity, law and order! Men were even served in the army, who settle in Tennessee thrown into the Knoxville jail-tried by drum-head | and take the side of the rebels, electioneer with them court martial -sentenced to be hung - and coolly in- to make friends, and above all to make money, at a formed by a rebel officer that they should be par- sacrifice of principles, all true Union men entertain dened if they would make oath that Brownlow, a contempt as profound and undying as they do for Temple and Baxter were engaged in bridge-burn- the meanest class of rebels that ever stole one of ing! All this, and more, was the work of the law | their horses or robbed one of their hen-roosts. And and order party-the men who never did any harm if there be one class of men in Tennessee to-day. -have taken the annesty eath and new ask to be meaner than another, it is that class of Northern rebels, copperheads and adventurers from the North, Some of the soldiers driven out of the country | who are in sympathy with the rebels of the South.

Don't Feel Safe Here!

quent terms to stop all attempts at violence. He is the services of the regiment. There are a few persons here, and in other localities, in sympathy with rebels, who came from a distinct the services of the regiment. This is the regiment told that he can stop it if he will—that he will be ties, in sympathy with rebels, who came from a distinct here. He shall have no occasion to ever ask it recruited and commanded by Col. W. B. Stokes, blamed if he does not stop it and that the charac- tance, and from other States, and are horrified at see. | egain, for I tell him frankly that I am not in favor of | Congressman elect from the 3d District violence are perpetrated. Governor Brownlow says rebels and Union men. They say they don't feel that he can't be with several thousand returned soltant be can't be with several thousand returned soltant be country. Well, let them leave—they came United States if they choose. The Dred Scott design process of organization, was the principal cav-

On Sunday night a fire broke out in the house occupied by of Grand Jurors to indict the parties; and it is alike | Hugh Brown, on Water street, near the mouth of First On Monday, at midnight, the large fine house belonging to

THE school for young men and boys, in the Hampden Sida teacher and scholar, and has the sopport and good wished of our best citizens.

A Religious Revival.

versions, and 38 added to the Church.

Duty to country and to society demands that we should "just once" say this much.—Chattanooga and Basket Meeting at Fountain Head Car np Ground, on Friday evening, 6th of October. T his us, states that john hoop-ee crozier, lat 3 of Knox coun- from Washington and circulating a lie against the And yet, two days before the publication of this charming grove and magnificent spring is six mi les ty, is there, prayerfully soliciting the pardon of the President, the latter corrected it by telegraph, and

tween a regiment of cavalry and the negroes, in Tom Burron once said: "The troubles of the to die in the last ditch, and pleds ing himself to which, as passengers report, several negroes were country comes from mercinary politicians—its saf ety "fight until the last little nigger is gone," John's killed and wounded, and one white man lost his life. from the tranquil masses." We see the truth of 1 his time is out; the last little nigger is gone, and he has Passengers report the cavalry as having made a sa- in the getting up of the late rebellion by disappo int- a right to ground his arms! bre charge. Would not the Gazette do well to reg- ed, ambitious, corrupt politicians. And the tranulate its own town, before undertaking to reform quil masses brought safety by going into battle, and

What Should the Methodists Do? In other words, the question is the true policy of

New Salem Church, six miles south of the river .- of the Northern Methodists toward them? We have the hand-writing, and will be preserved. We have We have often attended political meetings at the thousands of true Union men in the South who can the best reasons in the world to believe it contains same place during the past fifteen years, and we have never be gathered into the folds of Southern Meth- no idle threats, but that its plans will be attempted never before seen such a crowd in attendance. The odism, aye, will not go into that organizato be carried out. The signs are all that way. We finest state of feeling prevailed and pervaded all Church," from which, in 1844, they separated so re- Bearden; and the characters and acts of these men classes. An appropriate stand was crected in the luctantly. It is the solemn and religious duty of the are grossly misrepresented by these rebel assassins. lovely grove, and the comfortable seats were taken Methodist Episcopal Church to send the gospel, the If, however, the rebels have not had enough of their out of the large church for the accommodation of sacraments, and all Church privileges, to these noble bushwhacking, let them undertake to put a few prommerly attached to the 6th Tennessee Infantry, made | there are thousands of colored Methodists made free | it, they will soon be cleared out in this end of the the hills and hollows echo and re-echo with such by the war, who will be treated with indifference by State. the Southern Church, on account of their claiming their freedom, and going after the "old Church."-Northwest, and from the Northern lakes, are seeking homes on the banks of our streams which flow territory, and preach the gospel in all those late reaid Church went into the rebellion, and has forfeited all claims to an observance of the old "plan of separation." The Bishops, Editors, Book Agents, talents, influence and wealth of the Church South, now let them pay the forfeit. The leaders of the knows it. Church South rail out against Northern abolitionupon any effort to supply a Southern pulpit with a will go into the work, and they are men known to the people, and in whom the people will confide.

The State of Affairs --- Removal of Colored Troops.

The state of affairs in the country is bad enough, but might be worse, in view of the materials at work. The following letter is from a Union man,

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1865.

try, committing outrages of various kinds and de- as our enemies, most of us have taken the oath of basely plundered and wickedly wronged, have be, the murder of many negroes and white men. to be a virtue, and as there is an end to all carthly These murders are frequent in and around Chatta- things, we have sworn to put an end to them. agreed to go into the courts of the country, and rely upon an honest jury of twelve loyal men to give them gro soldiers in Chattanooga are allowed to police the their rights. If the rebellion, however, shall be legaliz- streets and stand guard with loaded guns, (which ed by such erroneous decisions or verdicts, we look for was never to my knowledge allowed white soldiers,)

loyal element in East Tennessee. They will, to a a white soldier, and one of the balls passed through Business men tell us that when the two bridges rages are being committed frequently by negroes very many of our Christian mothers have had their

rebels of East Tennessee, but they were not then Philadelphia to Knoxville, via Richmond or The foregoing is only one of many letters coming satisfied there was any wrong in all this, or they Lynchburg. for one dollar less on the one handred to us, deploring the state of feeling existing and left to drag out a miserable existence or to escape bounds than our merchants are charged from Louis- growing into dreadful maturity between white and for life through the Federal lines to save themselves

The Supreme Court of Tennessee.

nati may look out. And unless they manage to city on Monday, the first since the fall of 1861. The bring freights down to what they should be, their court room has been re-fitted, and presents a better nature of the case may require. appearance than it has done for years, and when the Having now returned from our exile, many of us

from Knexville, by the Virginia route, than they character, and, withal, of unflinching loyalty to both such, and receive them again into sweet fellowship it costs less from Dalton, Ga., on this route, than by have made a favorable impression, and promise to

Clerk. Judge-Shackleford announced, on behalf of have been guilty of offences sufficient to exclude the Court, that for the present the former rules them from the body. would govern the Court—the sessions would open at adopted. o'clock and continue until one. Col. Patterson, of the 4th Tennessee infantry, was appointed Clerk, objects of the meeting, and to the report of the com-

The business of the first circuit was called, as the were absent, many of them having gone South. An ence of the church and enrolled themselves as an musing case was called from the county of Washngton, being a suit to enslave some negroes. That rangements to report the decisions weekly.

11-11-11 Mr. Lincoln on the Negro.

In the great canvass between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, in Illinois, when the be kept from the record until proper acknowledgenatorship was the prize. Douglas made the issue | ments are made. three and four years ago, whose families have been May God in his mercy put it into the heads of such against Lincoln of negro suffrage. Their speeches thus abused, have returned. The 8th, 9th, and 13th | cattle to stay away from Tennessee, and especially | were published in book form, and in the speech of Cavalry are here, being mustered out and paid off, from East Tennessee. Let Union men watch them, Mr. Lincoln, delivered at Springfield, his own home, he used this language:

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question

My opinion is that the States have the power to

belonged to the States exclusively.

Vote of the Knoxville District.

The vote in this Congressional District turns out to be larger than was anticipated. The official re-

Cooper, (Union).... Heiskell, (Opposition)

Mr. Heiskell got the full strength of the Conserative-Opposition-McClellen party, and in the low. We publish its article in another column. twelve counties got all of 217 votes! Knox gave | Chattanooga Gazette. 126 of these votes, leaving less than one hundred votes for the other cleren counties, or an average of eight to the county. We think that the Opposition | does all the slang it can find in rebel sheets. Cry-Mr. Millburn, of the Knoxville circuit, has jurst party ought to learn a lesson from this vote. They ing, whining, and begging like a whipped spaniel, closed a lifteen days protracted meeting at M ar- had no man who was any stronger than Mr. Heis- at the hands of Post Master James, saved him from

Asking for Andy's Mercy.

fresh arrival of rebel troops, exhorting the chivalry has sunk beneath contempt.

Listen at the jay bird,

A Threatening Letter.

The following letter addressed to Judge Hall, of meeting of returned soldiers on Thursday last, at loyal Methodists in the South, and what is the duty this city, is of the more importance on account of gathering was overwhelming-citizens, soldiers, la- tien, and they are awaiting, with anxious prayers are on the side of the civil law, and so are Judge dies and children. The very best of order and the and tears, the coming among them of the "old Hall, Attorney General Young, and Mr. Sheriff You are free-but you are not to be insolent. You are not free to be roaming about from place to place, neglecting your families, and living by begging or stealing, for both are crimes. Be honest, be truth-ful, be polite—be all which the law of the land and the ladies. And the music of the brass band, for- patriots and devoted Methodists. Not only so, but | inent Union men out of the way, and our word for the law of God require of you, and you will have friends, and be a great people in time. Be as many

We cannot let this letter go out to the world without correcting its false statement made, as to the your enemies, and your end will be bitter. character of old Jim Smith. Smith was one of the worst men in this country, and together with his sons was engaged in bushwhacking, robbing, and in every conceivable way aiding and abetting the re-

STATE OF TENNESSEE, August, 1865. Messrs. E. T. Hall, Judge; - Young, Attorney General; - Bearden, Sheriff: Sirs: You are represented to be placed in office to administer and enforce the civil laws of the land. that every Circuit and District in the State was oc- fought to put down the rebellion are settling down Are you doing so? From all I can learn I think not. This is merely to inform you that unless the civil law is enforced, and men who have taken the others were raised in the faith. These are the chillaw into their own hands, and committed outrages dren of the Church, and she cannot and dare not upon rebel sympathizers and paroled soldiers, in neglect them. The "old Church" must occupy the many instances killing them, are not arrested and brought to speedy trial, we, many so-called rebels, will take the law into our own hands, and avenge volted States, without any regard to the operations | the outrages committed upon our friends, by dealing lieving two of you are intending well, but are only earful of the rabble, we will give you timely warnng that you have a greater enemy to fear than the

rabble, unless you do your duty, and that speedily The Sheriff, Bearden, we know to be a bad man, who detailed and urged his men to perform deeds of infamy, and then assisted one of them in making their escape, (he knows who I mean.) His plans for the men to premature graves. For these great and the old organization. If she absorb the South, and killing of James Smith are well known, as well as guilty offenders the speakers said they had not abat- the disintegration of the whole Southern organiza- the perpetrators of the deed. It was done through ed any of their dislike. During these speeches many tion follow, let it be done—it will be the Lord's sinister motives, and not for any wrongs done them by him. He was an honest man, and a good neighwork. They staked their Church existence upon the bor, as all of his henest neighbors, Union and rebel, work of breaking up the Government, and lost, and well testify. Never was a guerrilla, and Brownlow He was run off from his home, after Longstreet left the country, when he went to the Confederacy, and there remained a quiet citizen, never having entered the army, to my certain

> Why have you not arrested the men who have ommitted acts of violence in your very presence? The truth is, sirs, nearly all of you, from Brownlow down, have encouraged it. I will candidly state to you, that if you pursue your present course of conenough posted to say she will do the work. We have duct any longer, you are doomed men; for have you local and traveling preachers in every State who not seen enough of the late so-called rebels to know that they will not quietly submit to every wrong, but will pick their time, and amply avenge all injuries to themselves or friends. Many are already comed, for we have sworn to have their hearts lood at every hazard, and when we once set our heads we are not easily baffled, for we have all the

We are hunted down and driven from our homes not by the authorities, but by the vulgar, cowardly, and unprincipled class who never placed themselves in danger where other men had an equal chance; necessary, in order to save many of their clients intelligent and well informed, whose truthfulness we and you have never tried to suppress it, but we will suppress it, if we have to suppress their worthless

I will state that we entered the Confederate army voluntarily, and at the beginning of the war, believing, as we do yet, that we were engaged in a righteous cause. We served until being overpowerby overwhelming numbers, we were paroled and Our condition here is fearful in the extreme, the ordered to our homes; and, recognizing the failure grees. The white loyal citizens and discharged sol- allegiance, and in good faith, and are now the most

MANY SO-CALLED REBELS.

Action of a Christian Church.

We have before us the late proceedings of the Boon's Creek Christian Church, in Washington county. The conclusion of the proceedings speaks

have the Chattaneoga post garrisoned with white near and dear to us in this world—our lands, our soldiers? We cannot live at this rate, but anarchy houses, our wives and our little ones, and seek reand confusion must be the result. I have had no fuge beyond the rugged Cumberland Mountains, to difficulty with negroes or whites; but awful out- save ourselves from prison and death. Many, yea to serve against their will in the army, or wear away their lives in some prison. Our property has been taken from us, and many of our families have been

from ruin, rapine and starvation. We, a portion of the aggrieved, feel that it is du to ourselves, as well as to our posterity, that we ask all those who have aided or abetted in any way, and make such reasonable acknowledgments as the

we do not come in a spirit of revenge, malice or anger, but as humble members of the body of Christ to ask the request above stated. If this is conceded

If we have offended any of the brethren without cause, we are ready to ask them forgiveness, as well as that of Him who ruleth all things well.

On motion the report of the committee wa-Elder Basket made some remarks relative to the

mittee, which were objected to in part. On motion all members of the church willing unite upon the long cherished doctrine of the Bible custom has been, on the second day of the Court, | alone, and also willing to comply with arrangement and most of the cases were laid over, as the lawyers | made by the committee, came forward in the pres-

evidence of a sincere desire to be forgiven, according to the teachings and spirit of the same. On motion, all the members whose names w ase will of course be dismissed. We have made ar- not enrolled upon the new church record and who are willing to comply with the report of the committee by making proper acknowledgments at the next regular meeting, or previous thereto, unless reasonable defence can be made for witholding the names, will not be considered members of the Chris tian Church at Boon's Creek, and their names will

> The meeting then adjourned. THOS. J. WRIGHT, Chairman. JOHN F. GRISHAM, Secretary.

Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

A Nashville exchange in referring to the musterwhether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far out of FIFIB TENNESSEE CAVALBY, thus recounts They are worthy veterans, whose services in Mid

When the war commenced, Mr. Lincoln did not North, and Nashville depended much for provisions as well as several of my officers and men, was told cers and men were afraid to meet any equal number contemplate the emancipation of the slaves, but step by step the measure was forced upon him and the country. And as to the country. And as to the suffrage question, he the country. And as to the suffrage question, he held that the regulating of the question of suffrage driving Bragg from Tennessee in the summer of the first suffrage duty without being reflected. This regiment acted a noble part in the battle of Stone River, and in Tennessee, and to give it (the State) hell as they in upper Tennessee, was seriously embarrassed by driving Bragg from Tennessee in the summer of the Holston Assertance of the Holston Assertanc 1863. They bore their full part at Shelbyville and citizens along the line of his march can and will Chicamauga. Having a thorough knowledge of testify. He says also, that he has no recollection of Middle Tennessee they have been retained since and any complaints having been made, or of anything done much to crush the rebels in that part of the having been taken from my family. This possibly State. Although the ravages of the war have laid | may be true, for such things are easily forgotten by many of them low, yet by recruiting, their depleted men of his stamp. His cars were ever deaf to comranks have been filled. They deserve the gratitude plaints, especially those coming from Union families, of all true patriots for the service rendered to our whom he and his chivalrous cohorts delighted to 7,154 | country. They are a credit to the State, and Ten- persecute and insult. Gen. Robinson, of his com-2.323 nessee may be proud of them. They were mustered 1.859 out at Pulaski on the 16th ult., and are come for 1,210 final settlement and discharge. In a few days these 21 worthy soldiers will be at their homes enjoying 217 | the smiles of wives and sweethcarts.

THE Nashville Gazette is sayage on Gov. Brown-

Yes, and the dirty, lying, drunken editor of the Gazette, publishes the above with approbation, as it

editing the only paper there, he was able to com-

am sir, with regard, A letter from Washington, which has been shown | mand 136 votes in a race for Congress! Returning Very respectfully, The Nashville Dispatch tells of an old man, 70

Sound Advice to the Freedman. Capt. N. G. Parker, of the 33d U. S. C. I., and

Provost Marshal, having recently been requested to visit the farm of Col. Legare, near Aiken, S. C. Jo. PARSONS. MURDER. May it Please the Court gave to the negro freedmen there the following ex-The investigation of this cause has no doubt cellent advice. We transfer it to our columns, trust ing it will exercise a proper influence on the freedto curtail the evidence as much as was consistent men throughout the wide limits of our own State. with the interest of the defendant. The crime

harged against the accused-involving no less than his life, and even, in case of discharge, his reputation probably for life, must be our excuse for any apparently unnecessary prolongation of the case. The accused is charged with having murdered, or of you are now, and your teachers would make you, and you will disappoint your few friends and please

warn you of the danger you are in. Many of you refuse to make any contract at all, and you are as guilty as those who have made them and violate them, because you have been directed to do so. The same Government protects you that does me, and the same Government protects your former masters and mistresses that does us, and their rights are as the determination of the Court. sacred as yours, and when you encroach upon them We insist, however, that he deserves no punish-

you, but it will hardly save you if you sin against every light. "Lord forgive them, they know not what they do," will hardly be offered up in carnest for you if you persist in the wrong continually. You are free-but you are poor; you don't own a ingle acre of land; and you never will until you earn it. Your former masters and owners own all the lands and houses-you are now dependent upon them for the shelter which protects you from the sun, and which must protect you from the biting old of the coming winter. Many of you don't think of this. You are proud, and boastful, and lazy, and ndependent. All those faults will bring you to suffering. Look shead-there is another year coming you all want homes next year. Government won compel your former owners to provide you with You are free-but you are poor. You have nothing but your hands, and you must use them diligently and constantly, or you will die. Freedom nposes a duty upon you which you little undertand, but you must learn it. I tell you the truth and whether you believe it now or not, you wil ooner or later believe it. I could tickle you if, like ome of your own foolish ones, and make you be lieve a more palatable dose, and you would flock around me and call me your friend; but I cannot deceive you. You are free, but you have a life labor before you-a life of toil and suffering, but will be a rich life, if you accept the toil as a ble ing, which it really is, and not a curse; and all ime of his alleged death. that remains for you to do is to work-pray, learn and want-and all will be well.

Card from Col Blackburn.

Many of you are now violating your contracts, of

greements, with those with whom you made then

you know not what you do-there is a prayer for

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1st, 1865 to the Editor of the Knowville Whig: In the Nashville papers of the 29th of August ee a statement of Mr. J. Wheeler, late C. S. erning the difficulty between him and mysell and I very respectfully request that you grant me

pace in your columns for a reply. In the first place, he states, in his letter to Gen Thomas, that when I mentioned my name to him, he was instantly seized by both arms by Captain ub. This I pronounce a wilful lie. If Wheeler made the statement. It is said that some men blis ter their tongues by telling lies. If Jo. Wheeler's tongue is ever blistered, it will be by telling the

ne else from coming up and interfering When I entered and introduced myself to Wheeler, upon the mention of my name, he stepped back to-

jure the perjured puppy. He also says that a gentleman seized Capt. Quinn and held him to prevent his using his pistols. This is also untrue. No one took hold of or ever touched Capt. Quinn, nor did he intend using a pistol unless

part in the affray. He also asserts an infamous lie when he states that when he cried enough, and then I walked down stairs

and out on the street. His absurd statement that he never issued any orler to the prejudice of myself or men, and that he and treated with kindness all prisoners who fell into his hands, I believe to be equally untrue. I had the nformation from Captain Howard and others of Wheeler's command, whom I captured during his raid in 1864, to the effect that if I or my men were captured, we were to be immediately put to death, and as for his professions of humanity to prisoners and Union men, they are in keeping with his lying policy. It can be proven that, when prisoners were taken by his command, they were invariably stripped of all clothing, even to boots, shoes and hats .-That he treated some men according to the usages Capt. Wertz, of Libby and Andersonville netoriety,

The career of Jo. Wheeler, late Major General in the so-called C. S. Army, proves him to be a worse man than Champ Ferguson. Had he acted as his wn executioner, he would now be on trial for murier. In his raid through East Tennessee he disregarded all the usages of honorable warfare and dictates of humanity. In Anderson county his men-murdered and killed a number of Union citizens, Among the number may be mentioned Jas. Ross, an old man, seventy years of age, well known to has been serving for the past fifteen months. No Ross was shot through the head in his own house, and left by Wheeler's murderers mortally wounded. as they supposed. A day or two after the shooting f Ross, they murdered a man named Baker, seventy odd years of age. He, too, was killed at his fireside. his own farm, was dangerously wounded, and aftersee the difference between him and Champ Ferguson. Ferguson, illiterate, uneducated, acted as his first-blood, had subordinates to do his work, as acemplished a villain as ever "scuttled a ship or cut

throat. There is not a loyal citizen of Tennessee who would not shudder at the mention of Wheeler's promise of an office upon complying with certain conditions, which he wholly failed to comply with. And this is the man for whom so much injustice has been done me, and upon his statement alone, or proof clearly shows, was because of his official duty upon his eath, and if upon his eath, what should it be worth. He also had been reared, protected and He had no malice towards Thornhill. His conduct educated by the Gevernment against which he re- towards him is but a correboration of the testimony belled and feught, and in so doing perjured himself, as to his general character. His fault, if any he has having taken an oath to support and forever defend t. Has he observed, faithfully, that cath? This the exercise of extraordinary kindness and humaniis the man of such high-toned, manly principles, whose big heart was so full of love and gratitude to the Government for its kindness that "he must turn and fight it." He has gained the respect, admiration and protection of Federal soldiers; and to such an extent has he won their confidence that in an in-

vestigation of a dispute between him and a Federal officer, his statement alone is asked for and taken as conclusive evidence. Wheeler asserts that no order has been given by and his associates, had become a terror to the officers persecute and insult. Gen. Robinson, of his command, remembers, I suppose, very well, that everything of value that could be found in my house was taken off, for he, in Person and organs or the mintary department of the Government? What efficacy would a civil war and direct them in all things. We propose, God willing to hold your next Conference at Marion, overwhelming that he was perfectly reckless of civil. taken off, for he, in person, entered and did the obligations? That he obeyed and followed nothing

In conclusion, I would suggest that there seems city, who are wonderfully chagrined over the result of this affair, and who take particular pains and convicted of murder in the first degree! There is care to denounce and abuse me behind my back. To no intermediate resting place between an absolute all such I have to say, that if their feelings are so acquitat and a conviction, which carries with it the injured as to justify them in talking about me, let | death penalty. them come and express what they may have to say We submit, therefore, to the Court, whether you to my face. I am personally responsible for any- are prepared by your verdict, to take the life of an St. Charles hotel, or on the streets. After residing in Hamilton county for years, and Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness, I

> Your obedient servant. Jos. H. BLACKBURN, Late Col. U. S. V.

THE Raleigh Progress gives the following cure for a felon: "As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth satuated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in secrets of cases, and it never fails if applied in secrets."

years of age, going from Missouri to Nashville, all the way on foot, to procure from Gen. Thomas the liberation of his son, who had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for stealing \$16. After hearing the story of the aged parent, the youth was liberated, and the father with tears of joy, poured out his soul in gratitude to Gen. Thomas ut his soul in gratitude to Gen. Thomas,

Court-Martial-Trial of Col. Jo. Par-

THE UNITED STATES,) Before General Court erely taxed your patience, although it has been terested or implicated. the studious purpose of the counsel for the defense

saused to be murdered, one John A. Thornhill, said to have been a citizen of Jefferson county, in the State of Tennessee. That Thornhill is dead, while ly a Captain in the Regiment to which the above named not clearly established by the testimony, is not denied by the counsel for the defense.

Admitting therefore, for argument's sake that he dead, we then approach the points in the case his home. The party desired him to come out to the which must control its determination. There are a few, if any, cases recorded in the reports of our criminal adjudications, that are parallel to the one now under investigation; and it is not the purpose of the defense to rely or insist upon any mere legal Just at this time one of the party raised his pistol, which technicalities. We simply propose that this cause had been previously drawn from the scabbard and conbe determined upon its merits, and are willing that | cealed from the view of Captain Thornhill, by being held the accused be premptly punished if such should be

ment at the hands of this Court. In the first place, the accused, as developed by the the proof, is a regularly commissioned Colonel of volunteers, in the 9th Regiment of Tennesses Cavalry, United States service. He has been since the month of May, 1863. He is a citizen of Knox countv. Tennessee. Because of his union sentiments, he was compelled to flee his country, and while temporarily in Kentucky-then the land of refuge for East Tennesseeans-he recruited and organized, at his own expense, the 9th Tennessee Cavalry. which he yet commands. As commander of that Regiment, he, of course, had discretion in assigning the officers of the line. He had promised to Thorn bill—the alleged deceased—the Captaincy of Company B, in the Regiment. The reasons why he was not confirmed, are fully apparent from the proof. He never recruited his company, as stipulated.— While temporarily attached to the Regiment at Knoxville, he was mutinous and insubordsnate .-He deserted the Regiment if desertion can be charged to a man never legally mustered into the service and while the Regiment under the command of the accused, was going forward in the discharge of its duties, the said deceased betook himself to the county of Jefferson, and resorted to a system of plunder with the aid of ready associates, which has already unjustly brought reproach upon too many honest soldiers in the United States service. So far as the proof shows, he continued in that business till the

The character of the accused has been put in is me by his counsel. We may safely say that no man in this or any other State, arraigned for the offense charged in this case, ever proved a better, if so good, a character as has been proved for the accused. It is shown, even, by the commander of the District, that as a Regimental officer he was entitled to the special commendation of his superior officers, be cause of his excellent conduct as an officer, both in enforcing discipline in his command and in protecting the rights of private citizens in every locality where he encamped. He is shown to be a humane man, and if any fault is proven against him, it is that in his kindness and generosity, he relaxed too much from the stern duty of an officer, and halted on the road for some purpose, and were here met Quinn, and held, while I struck him twice with a too long permitted the said deceased to imperil his own life, as well as the lives of the principal officers of had not known this to be a lie, he would not have the Regiment. His character as a citizen also, is shown to be excellent. It would be difficult to find a man in East Tennsssee, who could establish, before a court, so good a character as the accused has

done in this case. Capt. Quinn did not lay hands on him, nor did he enter the room into which Wheeler retreated. He to the character and conduct of Thornhill. Who mained at the head of the stairs to prevent any and what was he? The testimony sufficiently anpressed by the evidence touching his character .-He affords us a strong instance of strong natural wards the bed, as if intending to secure a weapon; and physical courage, perverted to bad purposes,thereupon I struck him with a walking cane, having with me nothing else with which to chastise or traordinary and reckless courage; and, in the language of one of the most intelligent witnesses beore the Court, he was "morbidly sensitive," and this peculiar sensitiveness, in the opinion of the witness, (Mr. Henderson,) "amounted to mania." That he was an earnest man, in his hostile purposes, has some of Wheeler's staff, all of whom were about the been fully shown by the testimony; that the accuhouse, made their appearance and attempted to take sed was and had been repeatedly advised of the threats of the said deceased and his purposes, also fully appears, and the Court cannot fail to have reapon the seizure of Capt. Quinn, I ceased the as-ault, and ran hastily down stairs. I ceased only hill nursed his wrath, and followed up his murdermarked with what remarkable persistency Thorn-hill nursed his wrath, and followed up his murder-ous design against the accused and the officers and Dandridge and Bull's Gap road, as this was a much coolmen of his regiment. That Thornhill's purposes or way, thus covering up, under the gulse of military was deadly, there surely can be no doubt. His own usage, their foul and bloody mission of marder and astrasguardian and uncle, who knows him well, testifies that his threats were never unmeaning; that in matters of personal difficulty he was always apt to make good his threats.

While it is urged by the defense that the conduct

f the alleged deceased, to-wit, his base attempt to

ake the life of the accused, while on duty within

he proper lines of his regiment, and at his own

to cease his hostile conduct towards the regin

his many murderous threats towards Col. Parsons, all of which seem to have been communicated to him, or his associates in arms—his rude assaults upon f war, he can doubtless prove. Dick Turner and and insults to various officers of the 2th Tennessee Cavalry, for no other reason whatever than that uld also substantiate the same thing. There are they were friends of Col. Parson's—the persistency men in this city who were prisoners of Champ Fer- with which these threats were repeated, coupled non in this city who were prisoners of champ religions in the well known and well proven fact that sacrifices, his life was taken under the most barbarous and guson, and by him kindly treated and paroled, yet. Thornhill was a desporado, (in the language of Gen. cruel circumstances, and by those, too, who had been him Gillem)—all these facts, we respectfully submit, sufficiently warranted the accused in taking the life him, that amid the fire and temperat of an unparalleled of Thornhill, even because of his well grounded apprehensions of personal violence and assassination. But it is not upon this ground, alone, that we propose to rest this case. The accused is an officer of the United States, and for more than two years has Killing of the Rebel W. M. Cox by F. been in the active discharge of his duty. How he has discharged that duty is told by every witness who were unarmed and defenseless in their houses. I that has been questioned, but especially shown by Major General Gillem, under whose command he many of the citizens of this city as a prominent Colonel in the service of the United States can esnember of the Legislature for many years. Mr. tablish before this Court a more exalted character nesses has established for the accused. While diswhen surrounded by his family. Horace Foster, a native of Connecticut, and highly respected citizen can hardly believe that Thornhill, when he went to of Blount county, was pointed out to Wheeler's outlaws as a damned Yankee Lincolnite. He, too, on pected to assume command of any company in the 9th Tennessee Cavalry. On the contrary he went he mud and swollen water courses. Space will not | ing with a morbid spirit of revenge and with a deallow me to enumerate the instances of wholesale termination to take the life of the accused. He had theft from soldiers families-insults to helpless wo- no such claims upon Col. Parsons as he attempted men, and murder of loyal citizens, by Wheeler's to enforce. He had no right to demand the comommand. But say some, Wheeler did not fire the mand of the company he claimed as his own. It shot that killed these aged citizens. He did not apply the torch to private houses. Granted. Here we had shown himself, by discharge of duty, to be worthy of the position. Thornhill, at the time of the difficulty at Nashville, was simply an intruder, own executioner. Wheeler, the educated scion of a and liable, under the rules of military discipline to mand of the officer on duty. He never was enlisted -he was never mustered; he had had simply the

committed, has been extraordinary leniency, and ty towards a deadly foe.

But the accused owed it to himself, his government and his regiment, to preserve its efficiency, no matter from what source its efficiency was impaired. It would have mattered but little to the U. S. Government whether the accused and the officers under his command were shot down by assassins, though they claimed to be loyal, or by rebels in open hestility against the government. This man Thornhill by the probable and threatened covert assaults of Thornhill and his band of associates? The proof is too clear to admit of doubt. Had not Thornhill m, and does not the proof show him to have been, the desperate leader of a desperate band, who respected the authority of no one, but whose business was that of plunder in violation of all the regulataken off, for he, in person, entered and did the noble deed, and when my wife expostulated with him, he cursed her and told her that she was a d—d liar.

In conclusion, the contract of the told her that she was a d—d liar.

In conclusion, the curse of the told her that she was a d—d liar.

In conclusion, the curse of the told her that she was a d—d long delayed efforts to protect his regiment by the contract of the contract of the contract of the curse of the contract of t long delayed efforts to protect his regiment, has deserved the penalty which necessarily attaches to a long the case. We believe there is enough vitality conviction in the case? to be quite a number of Wheeler's friends in this conviction in this case? For, be it borne in mind,

thing I do or say, and those who do not like it can have an opportunity of obtaining satisfaction.

officer whose private character is notlemished, and whose upright official conduct as a servant of the Willow was any stronger as the manus of rost master panes, saved the phy's Chapel, where he was assisted by Mr. Lyle, a whipping for his lies and abuse of the new Post have an opportunity of obtaining satisfaction.

I can be found during my stay in the city at the limit of the Preshyterian Church. There were 56 corp. timony, because, in the honest endeavor to protect his regiment, and promote the efficiency of the army of the United States, he deemed it necessary to "dis- as they are both for the Union cause, without any pose" of a desperado, whose hostile conduct had made if, and against rebels and rebel sympathizers. The fore an enemy to his government—who had been encouraging and inciting desertion from the Union and not by the Marshal or Clerk. The order, and moarmy, and whose business, at least for the past twelve months, has been that of robbery and plunder?

but we really care nothing for it, as we are crowded. The counsel for the accused, in conclusion, desire years of age, going from Missouri to Nashville, all to express their high appreciation of the patience and impartiality with which the members of the liberation of his son, who had been sentenced to Court have discharged their duties in the protracted investigation of this cause; and also of the uniform courtesy and liberality of the Judge Advocate.

Wood & FLEMING, Attorneys for accused.

Killing of Captain Thornhill.

Below we publish a communication on the killing of the late Captain John A. Thornhill. At the request of the writer of the communication, a relative of the deceased -we suppress his name. In all such cases it is our rule to give the name of the author if demanded by those in

On the other side of the question we publish the argument of one of the counsel of Col. Jo. Parsons.

The following naration of facts and circumstances are

given, that the public may know what outrages are perpetrated under the semblance of authority.
On the 24th day of June, 1865, Captain Bell and Lieut. Rankin of the 9th Tonnessee Cavalry, with a party of sixteen armed soldiers, rode up to the house of Richard Thornhill, in Jefferson county, and inquired if Captain Thornhill was there. Mr. Thornhill, who was formerofficers now belong, arous from a seat on the porch of the house, and announced to the party that he was there; having made the house of his uncle Richard Thornhill fence, which desire was promptly complied with. After a moment's time consumed in expressing the compliments usual among gentlemen, Captain Thornhill invited the party down, and to come into the house. This they delined to do, stating that they did not have time to delay. on the opposite side of the horse, and another of the party gave a significant wag of the head, and both men in front discharged their pistels simultaneously at Captain Thornhill. He entreated the men not to kill him, and begged of them to know why they were attempting. in that manner, to take his life. To these entreaties no re-ply was made, that could be heard by some ladies who eat on the porch a few paces distant ; but the firing continued-it being now ascertained by the ludies on th porch, who were eye-witnesses to all that was transpiring, that all the men who were in front of the house, had previously disengaged their pistols from their scabbards. Captain Thornhill being satisfied that there was now but one alternative left him to save his life, turned from the party and walked briskly across the yard, until he had rought the house between him and the mon, and then

ran across a lot to gain a woodland near by. He succeeded in reaching the woods without having received any wounds, it is thought, as the balls first fireat him took effect upon the fence, and would, in all probability, have made good his escape from the party which assailed him at the house, but on reaching the woods, it seems that the blood-thirsty wretches, to make assurance loubly sure, had previously divided their force, and had oncealed one-half their number in the woods, anticipaing that if Captain Thornhill was successful in cluding e party sent to the house to attack him, he would be ost likely to fly to the nearest cover for protec his they were not mistaken, and Captain Thornhill was intercepted by this party in his flight. Before murdering him they waited until Captain Bell and his party came up from the house. As soon as Bell and his men arrived, the firing was again commenced.

At this moment Captain Thornhill was heard by some adies who had followed from the house, among the number his sister, to again demand from them the cause for which they were killing him. To this demand no reply was made, that the ladies could hear, and the firing continued until he was pierced by gleven balls, and instantly

nurdered. By this time, the ladies of the family and of some of he neighboring families, had reached the spot where the lifeless and mangled body of Captain Thornhill lay stretched upon the ground, and in all the anguish of a sister's heart, because of the murder of her brother, the question was again pressed upon them to know why they thus perpetrated such a foul and brutal deed. Some of them said they did not know, while others stated they were ordered to do it by the Colonel of their Regiment. The party having now satisfied their fiendish thirst for blood, of an unarmed and defenseless man, commenced retracing the road they had come. About one-fourth of a mile from the residence of Mr. Thornhill, the party by an old and reliable citizen, who had heard the firing of the guns and screams of the women, and being alarm ed, requested of the men to be informed what such a state of things meant. He was informed by one of the party nearest him, that "they had been up here to kill a d-d rascal." The gentleman then asked them if they had accomplished their purpose, to which they replied they had put eighteen balls in him, one of the men asserting, with fiendish grimace, that he had given him a "deadener," placing his finger at the same time on his neck to indicate where the ball had entered deceased. This shot was given after deceased had fallen, utterly impossible for it to have taken the course it did, if deceased had been either in an erect or recumbent position, the ball having entered the side of the neck, and

came out on the top of the head. In further delineation of circumstances, attending this most extraordinary and unparalled act of brutality ever known in the annals of civilization, it may be well enough to state that on Friday night previous to this murder on Saturday, Bell and Rankin stayed some ten miles below where the affair occurred. One in answer to inquiries made as to their destination they stated that they were on a secret scont and could not make public their business. To another individual they said, they were going on a scout to Rogersville, and as they were then passing acress the country in the opposite direction to Rogersville they were told that they were traveling very much out of

In concluding this communication, to do justice to the memory of Captain Thornhill, it must be stated that in the very inception of our national diffitulties, he esponsed the cause of the Union and from that time to the day of his murder, was an uncompromising advocate of th cause, having pouring out his blood upon the battleneld for its mainternance, and having undergone long and perilous tours of imprisonment in the hands of the enheadquarters his bare violation of his pledge emy, suffering all the privations and hardships incident to a soldier's life. Yet with unawerving devotion he clung to the cause of his country, always trusting that God would reward the patriot's toils and bless the patriot's banners, and just at the time when the cloud of war was passing away, and returning peace, with her me compensation to the war-worn soldier, whom heaven had allowed to pass through the dreadful scourge of four years bitter war, and who having made so many willing war, he came out in the possession of life and health. How long before this outrage to humanity shall be re-

D. Foster.

uked and punished to the fullest extent of law?

been a notorious rebel and bad man in his neighborhood; one of the worst rebels in Blount county. Advocating the nooting down of Union men-styled by him as turies, traitors and Lincolnites - whonever and wherever they might than the unsolicited testimeny of some thirty wit- be found, repeatedly remarking that the rebels and Union charging his duty as an officer at Nashville, said de- Union men must leave the country, or they would be killed. ceased made a vile attempt to assassinate him and | Mr. Cox furnished several men with horses to go into the only escaped with his life because of the accused's rebel service at his own expense. He was instrumental during the spring of 1864 in sending a gang of robel guerrittaon, and having Mr. Horace Foster (F. D. Foster's father) shot, inflicting a severe wound, of which he has not yet en tirely recovered. Mr. H. Foster is a noted Union man, and has been during the whole of the rebellion. Shortly after wards, at the point of the bayonet, driven through there with the spirit and intent of a demon, burn- the advent of the sallant Burnside with his unconsucrable legions into East Tennessee, but while Knoxville was in danser of falling into the hands of the enemy, Mr. Cox waeen winding his way down the river giving information to ox declaring on his way that he would have Mr. H. For-

> Through his representations, Longstreet sent a division of his army to and in the vicinity of Louisville, Tonn., harbe ejected from the lines of the regiment at the comand on arriving at Louisville in the pursuit of loyal citzens, remarked: "Wo unto H. Foster, he has to so up." A short time since young Foster was sent to Louisville by his father, (that being their home until they were driven The treatment of Thornhill by the accused, as the from thence by such men as Cox, and while on his was home he was bushwhacked, the ball passing through his clothes, and wounding the horse he was riding. Somethree or four days before the sad affair occurred, young Foster again returned to Louisville on business, where he was informed that Mr. Cox had said that if he Fester did not leave the town, he would kill him. Foster did herve at

rille, and while in Mr. Fessenden's store, young Fester met him and notified him to leave the city, when Cox endeavored to draw his pistel, (which was taken from his person after he was shot,) and while in the act of so doing, was shot by Foster, killing him instantly.

While we regret the necessity of such occurrences, ociety will suffer but little by disputching such characters as Cox

The Holston Conference, South

To the members of the Holston Annual Conference DEAR BRETHREN-The long and bloody struggle is over, and the South has been disappointed in hopes. Let us submit to the awards of providence cheerfully. Let the dead past be buried, and let us betake carselves with all earnestness to the promition of the peace and prosperity of the land in which dictions. May God bless and guide you aright.

Yours, very affectionately, JAMES O. ANDREW.

The Reason Why.

A correspondent enquires of us, "the reason why the advertisements of the Federal Court, when token from the WHIG, were not given to the Jonesborough or Greeneville papers? We suppose it was because their politics were as offensive as our-, change, we are told, was made by order of the Court,

but we really care nothing for it, as we are crowded with paying a dvertising custom. THERE will be keld a Camp Meeting at Carpen ter's C. G., on the Maryville circuit, which will be the 2d quarterly meeting, commencing on Friday

J. ALBERT HYDEN, P. E. Sept. 22d. 1862.